

The Intelligencer

Third District is not what might be called a telegraph district. Returns from the back counties come in slowly.

A THREE COLUMN obituary of Mr. Tilden breaks out in the esteemed Chicago Times. Yet it is no secret that Mr. Tilden is in the field.

They are going through the Harrodsburg here just as though everybody didn't know it to be a farce. It costs just as much as a real trial.

SENATOR CAMDEN is in town. He comes, probably, to ask the Board of Public Works what it means by raising all this racket over a little matter of three assessments.

KENTUCKY has her mind fixed on a State Convention, which Mr. Proctor Knott thinks is to make him Governor. Mr. Knott, it will be remembered, is a little jester.

Governor CHAPMAN can't keep up with Governor Patton in the grim faces which might be entitled, The Flight of Folly. But that may be because he lacks something of Mr. Patton's brilliant opportunity.

Mr. JAY GOULD has had as many as fifty letters in one day advising him how to avoid sickness on his greatest journey to earth. The remedies ranged from poultices to patent cures. "Jumping overboard has its advantages."

A novel idea is the Sunday edition of the American Protectionist, an ably conducted publication which is doing good service in a cause which is not unembarrassed with a redundant literature. The Protectionist is published in New York, where free trade has a strong hold and able advocates—a city which needs just such a paper as the Protectionist.

So much of the census report on the coke industry as applies to West Virginia is contained by our Washington correspondent, and printed herewith. Though West Virginia stands third for quantity of production, it may be doubted whether it is excelled by any quality. The industry with us is comparatively new, is gaining fast, and will probably more than double in extent within five years.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch appears in unfamiliar guise. The whole mechanical cast of the paper is changed in the new dress, and for neatness and beauty the new dress would be difficult to excel. The Dispatch is making a good newspaper and a good deal of good money. Mr. E. W. Lightner, who has been at the Dispatch since its birth, is its soul.

Our advice from the Third Congressional district indicate the election of the Democratic nominee, with Republican gains. This is what the campaign has fore-shadowed. It is too early to know the extent of the gains, but we hope for a good deal in this direction. Judge Brown seems to have beaten Mr. Snyder in their own county of Kanawha where, in 1880, Mr. Kenna had 1,955 votes against 1,929 for Colonel Dutrick, Republican, and 850 for Mr. Reynolds, Protectionist.

The Democratic party is responsible for the official acts of the officers whom it elects. They stand in the past of duty and danger and the future of the State and Nation. The leaders of public opinion.—Huntington Advertiser.

In the main the Intelligencer is able to stand on this plank in the Democratic platform. Earlier in the conflict, before the three-assessment battle had fairly opened, we suggested that it was unfair to load upon the Governor the whole responsibility for what seemed to be a party necessity. The Governor did not ask for quarter—nobody doubts the lionlike courage of Jacob B. Jackson. He was and is willing to bear the sins of his party on his own broad shoulders, just where some of the ungenerous of his party are the ungenerously endeavoring to place it. We agree with our respected cotemporary above quoted—"the Democratic party is responsible for the official acts of the officers whom it elects"—whom it not only elects but leaves where it requires courage and ingenuity to make both ends meet. It may be that the Governor desired and has led in carrying out the plan of campaign; but the Board of Public Works approved it, and the party is responsible for the Board, which is of "solid" Democratic timber. If the Board do well, the party will profit by it; if it do ill, the party will be made on the other side of the account. It is not fair to blame one man or five men for a party policy.

There are rumors in circulation here of a great impending political revolution, which it is to be led by Senator Conkling and General Grant. These rumors are said to be maintained by the party of the Democracy. They expect to carry with them many of the great capitalists of the East, who are said to have been won over by the Democracy.

It is important if not absurd. The thought probably grows out of Mr. Conkling's recent assertion that the Democratic party is soon to take control of the Government. Mr. Conkling has done some foolish things and may be contemplating another, but he ought not to be accused without proof of anything so foolish as this. With no sacrifice of principle and no sacrifice of dignity Mr. Conkling could reasonably hope for more in the Republican party than in any other. He would have to take a fresh start, it is true, before he would be much for him in the Republican party, but he would have to make himself over entirely before he could so much as knock for admission at the household of his party.

Long the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

THE COKE OVENS

OF THE YOUNG COMMONWEALTH.

Superiority of Coking Coal—Secretary West's Report—The State of the Industry in West Virginia—The Value of the Coal for Coking Purposes Not Farly.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Advance slips of the report of Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, special Agent of the Census Bureau, on the coke industry of the United States during the census year 1880, are just out. This report embraces the complete statistics of the production of coke during that year, together with such information regarding the characteristics of the works, materials used, and labor employed as could be obtained. These are supplemented by such statements and explanations as seemed necessary to the correct understanding of the statistics. Considerable attention has also been given to the history of coke, both in this country and in Europe, as well as to such technical information as promised to add to the value of the report. It should be carefully noted that this report includes only the statistics of that coke which was manufactured as a direct product, and not that produced in connection with the manufacture of iron and steel, which is an exception to this statement, which is noted in its proper place in the report. The manufacture of coke is intimately connected with the manufacture of pig iron in that history is virtually a history of the coke industry. It is a history of the coke industry, which is a history of the coke industry.

Mr. Weeks says: "In view of the great variety of coals, the country adapted to the manufacture of coke, some statements regarding the different ovens in use and the results obtained in other countries with various ovens using different kinds of coal have been given, which I trust will be of interest to the reader. I have also given full information as to the methods employed in the utilization of the waste products of coking."

In West Virginia, coke to the amount of 95,730 tons was made in four counties in the census year, viz: Fayette, Marion, Ohio and Preston.

The number of establishments in Fayette county was six with a capital of \$239,000. The number of ovens built was 238 and the number of ovens building was 134. The number of persons employed in the industry in Fayette county was 99 and the amount of wages paid amounted to \$72,612. The number of tons of coal used was 88,769, the value of which was \$84,444, which produced 57,943 tons of coke, the value of which was \$127,588.

In Marion county there was but one establishment having a capital of \$14,000, operating 36 ovens. There were but five persons employed in the industry in this county and their wages amounted to \$2,000. Three 36 ovens used 4,200 tons of coal valued at \$3,100, which produced 2,800 tons of coke valued at \$4,100.

In Ohio county there was but one establishment having a capital of \$3,000, with three ovens and one oven being built. There were but two persons employed, three ovens being \$180. In this county, the value of which was \$2,100, producing 1,200 tons of coke, which is valued at \$3,000.

In Preston county there were four establishments with a capital of \$74,000, having 129 ovens, with sixteen additional ovens being built. There were 57 persons employed, which received a wages of \$18,850. These 130 ovens used 53,331 tons of coal, the value of which was \$51,400. There was produced 37,777 tons of coke, which was valued at \$82,900. In these four counties, the total production of coke of only 95,730 tons, valued at \$206,588. There were but twelve establishments in the State, having a total capital of \$83,000, with 129 ovens, with sixteen additional ovens being built. They are driven by compressed air, furnished by the great network of the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad, which runs through the county. They are driven by compressed air, furnished by the great network of the Kanawha and Ohio Railroad, which runs through the county.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

Along the side of the encampment of these mountains, fronting on the canon of New River and its many tributaries, the outcroppings of several veins of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal are exposed, varying in thickness from a few inches to over seven feet, five of them being workable, containing 3 feet of coal and upward. The coking property of these coals, in view of their relations to extensive deposits of iron ore, makes them very valuable; the coke made from them being an admirable blast furnace fuel, second to none in the country. It stands up well in the furnace, has a high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, sulphur, and phosphorus, and in the practical test of furnace work has shown results that have not been surpassed by any other coke in the country. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent. At the Longlake furnace, with 72-hour field, the yield at 60 per cent metal is 100 per cent, and at 80 per cent metal 100 per cent.

THE WILDERNESS

AND RENOWNED MOSES THAT LED

The Republicans Out of It—The Keeper Has Deported From Israel, and Don't You Forget It—Judge Brown Calls the Majority of Kanawha Hills Grand.

Special Dispatches to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 15.—The election for Congressman to fill Kenna's vacancy passed off very quietly to-day. There was a slight drizzling rain almost all day. The vote in this county will be pretty well drawn out. The voting precincts so far as heard from will possibly give this county to Judge Brown by a majority of 150. It is claimed to-night by the friends of Judge Brown that Fayette county will give him a large majority. The Democratic vote has fallen off in many places. If Snyder carries the district his majority will hardly exceed one thousand.

LATE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 15.—Nothing definite can be learned of the result before to-morrow. Republicans claim Upham, Fayette, Wyoming, Monroe, Summers and Clay counties. Kanawha is undoubtedly Republican, and has come over to stay. The Democrats claim the vote in the other counties of the district will give Snyder enough votes to make his majority two thousand.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 15.—River View, Fayette county, gives Judge Brown fifty-four of a majority.

A telegram from Monroe county claims that county for Snyder by three hundred majority. Hinton gives Brown thirty-nine majority and Armed twelve. Coal Valley gives Brown one hundred and fifty majority.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The strike of the University Press, at Boston, has ended.

General George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, has been chosen orator for Decoration Day in New York.

Salim Morse has received a three month license for his Temple, to be revoked if the Passion Play be presented.

Wm. Wanwright, of the Grand Trunk Line, has been appointed general manager of the North Shore Railway.

It is said that John McDonald, of Canada, has received several threatening letters from the New York dynamiters.

Colonel J. Condit Smith, of Chicago, was yesterday married to Miss Swearingen, of California, a sister of Mrs. Justice Field.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Odd Fellows is in session at Harrisburg. The Grand Lodge of the State has 3,380 members.

The stable of Edward White and adjoining property at Albany, also thirty-five horses, were burned yesterday. Loss about \$50,000.

The Memphis Musical Festival, given by the Mozart Society, assisted by Theodore Thomas' orchestra, is declared to be a brilliant success.

Secretary Folger arrived yesterday at Annapolis with a candidate for admission to the Naval Academy, and was received with a salute of fifteen guns.

The house of John Pawson was burned at Bracebridge, Ont. Pawson, while attempting to rescue his children, was burned to death. Also an Eliza Macdonald, of Jamaica, who was in the house.

Miss Ann Eliza Macdonald, of Jamaica, who was in the house, was burned to death. Also an Eliza Macdonald, of Jamaica, who was in the house.

The Grand Council of Red Men, of Ohio, convened at Dayton, O., yesterday. Degrees were conferred and in the afternoon the procession contained one thousand members.

James P. Rogers, a Catholic priest of Boston, was robbed in New York yesterday, of \$90 by a swindler whom he met on the street and whom he accompanied to a saloon to see some cloth.

Judge Hughes, United States Circuit Court, has released a preliminary injunction against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to restrain the selling of the property of the company for taxes.

Yesterday morning about six o'clock, Geo. R. Lentz, late book-keeper for Gallagher & Son, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He made a will yesterday, leaving his property to his family. Deceased had been in low spirits for some time.

Frank O. Bennett and others, assignees of Nelson W. Green, the original patentee of the driven well, began eight-seven suits in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, against the Green family, for partitioning these wells in Troy, Piquette and Sidney, O.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat's Tugalooa, Ala., special says General Josiah Gorham died yesterday evening aged 65. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Ten Eyck mansion, on the Whitehall road near Albany, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The house was built 170 years ago by Gen. Bradstreet, who married Mary, daughter of the British General, during the revolution. During the past century it has been occupied by the Gosevoort and Ten Eyck families.

Anton Bauer, a saloon keeper on Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, fatally shot an unknown man about midnight, and then fled. The man was shot in the back and died. Bauer was arrested and is now in jail.

THE WILDERNESS

AND RENOWNED MOSES THAT LED

The Republicans Out of It—The Keeper Has Deported From Israel, and Don't You Forget It—Judge Brown Calls the Majority of Kanawha Hills Grand.

Special Dispatches to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 15.—The election for Congressman to fill Kenna's vacancy passed off very quietly to-day. There was a slight drizzling rain almost all day. The vote in this county will be pretty well drawn out. The voting precincts so far as heard from will possibly give this county to Judge Brown by a majority of 150. It is claimed to-night by the friends of Judge Brown that Fayette county will give him a large majority. The Democratic vote has fallen off in many places. If Snyder carries the district his majority will hardly exceed one thousand.

LATE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 15.—Nothing definite can be learned of the result before to-morrow. Republicans claim Upham, Fayette, Wyoming, Monroe, Summers and Clay counties. Kanawha is undoubtedly Republican, and has come over to stay. The Democrats claim the vote in the other counties of the district will give Snyder enough votes to make his majority two thousand.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 15.—River View, Fayette county, gives Judge Brown fifty-four of a majority.

A telegram from Monroe county claims that county for Snyder by three hundred majority. Hinton gives Brown thirty-nine majority and Armed twelve. Coal Valley gives Brown one hundred and fifty majority.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The strike of the University Press, at Boston, has ended.

General George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, has been chosen orator for Decoration Day in New York.

Salim Morse has received a three month license for his Temple, to be revoked if the Passion Play be presented.

Wm. Wanwright, of the Grand Trunk Line, has been appointed general manager of the North Shore Railway.

It is said that John McDonald, of Canada, has received several threatening letters from the New York dynamiters.

Colonel J. Condit Smith, of Chicago, was yesterday married to Miss Swearingen, of California, a sister of Mrs. Justice Field.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Odd Fellows is in session at Harrisburg. The Grand Lodge of the State has 3,380 members.

The stable of Edward White and adjoining property at Albany, also thirty-five horses, were burned yesterday. Loss about \$50,000.

The Memphis Musical Festival, given by the Mozart Society, assisted by Theodore Thomas' orchestra, is declared to be a brilliant success.

Secretary Folger arrived yesterday at Annapolis with a candidate for admission to the Naval Academy, and was received with a salute of fifteen guns.

The house of John Pawson was burned at Bracebridge, Ont. Pawson, while attempting to rescue his children, was burned to death. Also an Eliza Macdonald, of Jamaica, who was in the house.

Miss Ann Eliza Macdonald, of Jamaica, who was in the house, was burned to death. Also an Eliza Macdonald, of Jamaica, who was in the house.

The Grand Council of Red Men, of Ohio, convened at Dayton, O., yesterday. Degrees were conferred and in the afternoon the procession contained one thousand members.

James P. Rogers, a Catholic priest of Boston, was robbed in New York yesterday, of \$90 by a swindler whom he met on the street and whom